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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/939,659	08/28/2001	Hiromi Ishikawa	Q65937	4455

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EXAMINER

LEE, SHUN K

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2878

DATE MAILED: 06/03/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/939,659

Applicant(s)

ISHIKAWA, HIROMI

Examiner

Shun Lee

Art Unit

2878

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the corresponding address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 January 2004.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 8/28/01 & 1/6/04 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 0104.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. The drawings were received on 6 January 2004. These drawings are acceptable.

Specification

2. The lengthy specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant's cooperation is requested in correcting any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 4/1, 5, and 8/5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mueller *et al.* (US 6,373,074) in view of Endriz (US 5,594,752).

The specification (pg. 27) discloses that a cylindrical lens comprises both uniform and varying curvatures over the lens longitudinal direction.

In regard to claim 5, Mueller *et al.* disclose (Figs. 1-4, and 7) a radiation image read-out apparatus, comprising:

- (i) stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) for linearly irradiating stimulating rays (16, 41) onto an area of a stimuable phosphor sheet (15), on

which a radiation image has been stored (column 4, lines 51-54), the stimulating rays (16, 41) causing the stimuable phosphor sheet (15) to emit light (17) in proportion to an amount of energy stored thereon during its exposure to radiation,

(ii) a line sensor (12), which comprises a plurality of photoelectric conversion devices (PD1, PD2, ..., PDn) arrayed along the linear area of the stimuable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41), and

(iii) sub-scanning means (71, 72, 73) for moving the stimuable phosphor sheet (15) with respect to the stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) and the line sensor (12) and in a direction (A) intersecting with a length direction (B) of the linear area of the stimuable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41),

wherein the stimulating ray irradiating means (11, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) comprises:

a plurality of laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) located such that laser beams, which have been produced by the laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) and act as the stimulating rays (16, 41), stand in a row along the length direction (B) of the linear area of the stimuable phosphor sheet (15) exposed to the linear stimulating rays (16, 41),

each of the laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29) being located in an orientation such that a beam spread direction (AP IN Fig. 3), which is normal to a junction plane, approximately coincides with the direction (B), along which the laser beams stand in a row, and

a reproduction optical device (30, 31, 32, ..., 39) such as cylindrical lenses (column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 57) for converging each of the laser beams, which have been produced by the laser diodes (LD1, LD2, ..., LDn, 20, 21, 22, ..., 29), only in a plane normal to the direction (B), along which the laser beams stand in a row, and onto the stimulative phosphor sheet (15).

While Mueller *et al.* also disclose a reproduction optical device such as cylindrical lenses, the apparatus of Mueller *et al.* lacks that the reproduction optical device is a single cylindrical lens. However, lenses for an array of laser diodes are well known in the art. For example, Endriz teaches (column 5, lines 25-53) that lenses for an array of laser diodes can be integrated into a single lens. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a single cylindrical lens (e.g., an integrated array of cylindrical lenses) in the apparatus of Mueller *et al.*, in order to reduce the number of lens mountings to a single lens mounting (e.g., a reduction from a lens mounting for each laser diode to a single lens mounting for the laser diode array).

In regard to claim 1, the method steps are implicit for the modified apparatus of Mueller *et al.* since the structure is the same as the applicant's apparatus of claim 5.

In regard to claim 4 (which is dependent on claim 1) and claim 8 (which is dependent on claim 5), Mueller *et al.* also disclose (column 7, line 54 to column 8, line 57) that the plurality of the laser diodes are located such that the laser beams, which have been produced by the laser diodes adjacent to each other among the plurality of the laser diodes, stand in a row so as to have an overlapping region, at which the laser beams overlap each other.

5. Claims 2, 3, 4/2, 4/3, 6, 7, 8/6, 8/7, and 9-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Mueller *et al.* (US 6,373,074) in view of Endriz (US 5,594,752) and Ishiwata (US 6,157,756).

In regard to claims **6** and **7**, Mueller *et al.* in view of Endriz is applied as in claim 5 above. While Mueller *et al.* also disclose a reproduction optical device, the apparatus of Mueller *et al.* lacks that the reproduction optical device comprises optical devices, each of which is located between one of the laser diodes and the cylindrical lens and scatters the laser beam having been produced by the corresponding laser diode. However, optical devices are well known in the art. For example, Ishiwata teaches (column 1, lines 6-61) it is known in the art that reproduction optical device (comprising lenses, prisms, and gratings) are used to expand a laser beam into a single line. Ishiwata also teaches (column 6, line 50 to column 7, line 15 and column 8, lines 8-15) to provide a fiber array (*i.e.*, fiber grating) in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity arc (*i.e.*, line). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a grating in the apparatus of Mueller *et al.*, in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity line.

In regard to claims **2** and **3**, the method steps are implicit for the modified apparatus of Mueller *et al.* since the structure is the same as the applicant's apparatus of claims 6 and 7.

In regard to claim **4** (which is dependent on claim 2 or 3) and claim **8** (which is dependent on claim 6 or 7), Mueller *et al.* is applied as in claims 4/1 and 8/5 above.

In regard to claims **12-14**, Mueller *et al.* in view of Endriz is applied as in claims 5 and 8/5 above. While Mueller *et al.* also disclose a reproduction optical device, the apparatus of Mueller *et al.* lacks that the reproduction optical device comprises a single cylindrical lens having a curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction, such that a beam diameter of the linear laser beam at the linear area of the stimuable phosphor sheet exposed to the linear stimulating rays becomes uniform. However, optical devices are well known in the art. For example, Ishiwata teaches (column 1, lines 6-61) it is known in the art that reproduction optical device (comprising lenses, prisms, and gratings) are used to expand a laser beam into a single line. Ishiwata also teaches (column 6, line 50 to column 7, line 15; column 8, lines 8-15; and column 14, lines 34-49) to provide an anamorphic lens system (e.g., a cylindrical lens having a curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction) and a fiber array (i.e., fiber grating) in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity arc (i.e., line). Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a cylindrical lens having a curvature varying over a lens longitudinal direction and a grating in the apparatus of Mueller *et al.*, in order to expand a laser beam into a uniform intensity line.

In regard to claims **9-11**, the method steps are implicit for the modified apparatus of Mueller *et al.* since the structure is the same as the applicant's apparatus of claims 12-14.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to the amended claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shun Lee whose telephone number is (571) 272-2439. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Porta can be reached on (571) 272-2444. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Art Unit: 2878

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

SL



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